DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
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No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From the North and Shreveport.

ORANGE C. H., April 22.

The New York Herald of the 20th, contains an account of the Shreveport affair, acknowledging a loss of two thousand and the yankee calvalry routed; acknowledges also that the full news was suppressed.

From the North.

DALTON, April 22.

Northern dates to the 19th received. The New York Herald's army dispatches state that Gen Kilpatrick has been assigned to the command of cavalry in the army of the Cumberland, and will report to Sherman at once.

Gen. Kilpatrick, indignantly denies that the orders found on Dahlgren's person were authenticated by him.

The Gov. of Illinois is authorized to commission officers for the negro regiments raised in that State.

The steamer Alliance has been captured by the South Carolina.

Cotton 80; Gold 69¼.

The steamer Glasgow left Liverpool on the second and arrived at Queenstown on the 4th. The London News says, measures have been taken by the Tory opposition party, for a well organized attack in Parliament, on the Government. The Times says, the prospects of the Government party have improved since Easter recess, but there are rocks ahead, viz: the case of Stanfield charged with connection in the attempted assassination of Napoleon. It thinks it should be made against him as a private member of Parliament, not as connected with the Government. Mazzoni, in a letter exhonerates Stanfield from all connection with Greece's scheme.

Consols 93¼.

Serious apprehensions are felt concerning the health of the Pope. His life however, has not been despaired of.

A serious revolt has occurred between the Hungarian and Austrian troops at Juttera. A wholesale execution will take place.

We have nothing from the front.

Western and Northern News.

DALTON, Arpril 23.

Northern dates to the 21st received. At New York on the 20th, New Orleans papers of the 16th reported Banks' headquarters at Natchitoches.—The rebels were burning all the cotton on Red river and Ouachita.

In a skirmish with the rebel cavlry near Shreveport, we had some wounded; another slight skurmish occurred near Natchitoches, on Wednesday, without result.

The Chicago Journal of the 20th says, the day after the disaster to the 13th army corps, Gen. Corse engaged and defeated the enemy, capturing two thousand prisoners and twenty cannon.

The guerrillas along the river declare that they will not allow Northern men to work the abandoned plantations. They recently made a raid on a plantation near Tensas, La., capturing a large number of negroes and mules, and killing Mr. Rollison and Mr. Mattern, after making them dig thier own graves.

Cincinnati dates to the 20th, say, a dispatch from Cattleburg, Ky., of the 19th, says, Captain Patrick arrived with one hundred prisoners captured at Paintsville. Hodges' rebel brigade attacked our forces at Paintsville, on Tuesday, but were repulsed. Col. Gillespie pursued and surpassed them at Half Mountain, capturing seventy prisoners and property, together with a wagon train. The rebels were commauded by Cols. Clay and Prentice and Maj. Johnson. Col. Clay is among the prisoners. Brig. Gen. Prince is ordered to the command of the Districts of Cairo, Paducah and Coiumbus.

At New York on the 20th, cotton was firmer and higher. Gold 177¾.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

DALTON, April 23.

The enemy's cavalry captured twenty-four of our cavalry, near Springs' place, and killed the Lieutenant in comnand. Yesterday, Wheeler hearing of it, ordered Col. Ross, who made a dash in their pickets' front, at Tunnel Hill, at daylight this morning, which resulted in the capture of thirty horses, and the killing of fifteen men. The enemy are reported quite active at Cleveland.

Latest from the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, April 23.

Letters in the Chicago *Evening Journal*, dated Ecore, 10th, says, the federal cavalry met with a serious reverse at Pleasant Hill, Desoto Parish, La., with a loss of over two thousand men killed, wounded and missing. Ransom commanding was among the wounded.

The House of Peers delivered a judgment adverse to the Crown, in the Alexandra case, and dismissed the appeal from the judgment Courts.

Garibaldi was enthusiastiecally welcomed on his arrival at Southampton.

Stanfield, implicated in the Mazzini conspiracy against Napoleon, has resigned.

In the House of Lords, Earl Russell incidentally referred to the spurious report of Secretary Mallory, and intimated that he was originally led by Seward to accept the report as genuine, but said the Earl, Seward states, that having made further inquiries, he finds it to have been altogether a forgery.

The Courts of London, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Spain and France, have agreed to recognize the Emperor of Mexico on his accession.

Lincoln in a speech at a sanitary fair in Baltimore, referred to the massacree at Fort Pillow, and said if confirmed, he would take retaliatory steps.

From the West.

MOBILE, April 23.

Western dispatches report Banks retreating on Natches and Taylor pursuing him.

Transports coming out of Red river, loaded with wounded, report the capture of fourteen gunboats aground above Red River Falls. Official news says a gunboat was captured on the Yazoo river, carrying eight twenty four pound guns. The stores were removed but the boat was burnt.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. | RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1864. | VOL. I—No. 76.

More Good News from the Trans-Mississippi.

DEMOPOLIS, April 23.

A dispatch from Brigadier Gen. Wirt Adams, dated Yazoo city, April 22d, says, a section of artillery and a detachment of sharpshooters, captured that day a gunboat near that place, while lying near shore, driving the men from their guns and finally the crew from the boat. They removed her fine armament, eight twenty-four pounders, most valuable stores and then burnt her to the waters edge. A nnmber of prisoners were taken and the crew killed. Our casualties small.

Another dispatch dated Canton, the 22d, says, Taylor captured seven thousand prisoners, four hundred wagons, and nineteen pieces of artillery, in Louisiana. Two hundred and twelve federal prisoners captured by Forrest at Fort Pillow, and Colonels Ives and Jackson near Florence, were brought here to-day.

Butler and the French.

PETERSBURG, April 24.

A truce boat from Butler communicated with the French steamer at City Point to-day, but tarried only ten minutes. It brought no prisoners. A French courier came immediately to Petersburg and hastened to Richmond. Great anxiety here to learn particulars.

From Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, April 22.

About 150 Yankees landed last night, in seven boats, at Masonboro' Sound, destroyed the State Salt Works, and carried off forty-seven operatives, all white.

The War News.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.—The allusions of the press to what is called "the Red River Expedition" have been so sparing, or so vague and unintelligible, that the public have had but little opportunity of forming an adequate idea of the magnitude of this enterprise of the enemy, and of the commensurate consequences of his defeat. It has been the occasion of a complete change in the enemy's plan of military operations in the department of the Gulf. Altogether, it has been the most important military enterprise ever attempted west of the Mississippi, and the largest army ever assembled in that section, (amounting, besides the fleet, to at least forty thousand men,) has been entrusted with its execution.

From what we can learn it appears that Banks' design of an extensive campaign in Western Louisiana was abandoned, and the bulk of his army and fleet was sent back to New Orleans. As has been stated, the columns under General Franklin crossed from New Orleans to Brashear City about the 1st of March, and thence took up the line of march along the Bayou Teche. The forces under General A. J. Smith, from the department of Tennessee, comprising the brigades under Generals F. K. Smith, Thomas and Ellet, embarked at Vicksburg on the 10th of March, and proceeded down to the mouth of Red river, where they found an immense fleet of gunboats ready for the ascent. The twenty gunboats, started from the Mississippi on the 10th. As to the naval force of the expedition, a Northern paper states that a more formidable fleet was never under a single command than that now on the Western rivers under Admiral Porter.

This imposing expedition proceeded up the Red river without serious opposition, and succeeded in capturing Fort De Russey and Alexandria. The great battle of the 20th ultimo, was fought near Shreveport, on the borders of three States—Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. It was evidently in the enemy's programme to capture Shreveport, and to make it the base of future operations against Texas, the idea of penetrating that State from the Rio Grande having been apparently abandoned.

We are yet without any precise information of the results of the engagement near Shreveport, where the enemy has, at least for the present, acknowledged a defeat. The situation is one which involves great consequences, and, we think, is but little appreciated on account of ignorance of the interests involved. If the Yankees can be compelled to evacuate the country along the Teche and Lafourche, it will relieve Western Louisiana and give an opportunity to PRICE to recover all that he has lost in retreating before STEELE. The fate of half of Louisiana and a large portion of Arkansas are involved in the present critical situation, and if this expedition of the enemy is really brought to grief, it will be, beyond all comparison, the gravest disaster he has yet met with west of the Mississippi river.

Meeting in Cabarrus.

A meeting of the citizens of Cabarrus county was held in the Court House in Concord, on the 20th day of April, 1864.

On motion, R. W. Allison, Esq., was called to the chair, and N. Slough was appointed Secretary.

Col. Daniel Coleman having stated the object of the meeting, Col. J. M. Long reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

The people of the county of Cabarrus, feeling the importance, at the present crisis in the history of our country, of a united, vigorous and determined action of the good people of North Carolina; and that ignoring all former party issues, they are ready, willing and anxious to sustain the action of all competent, honest and faithful public servants. Therefore be it—

Resolved, By the people of this county, that in the administration of Gov. Vance, the State is blessed with an honest, efficient and faithful public servant, and that he deserves the plaudit from every patriot of "well done good and faithful servant."

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to invite Gov. Vance to address the people of this county at such time as will suit his convenience.

Resolved, That we have full faith and confidence in the integrity, patriotism and fidelity of President Davis.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the *Confederate*, Western *Democrat*, Salisbury *Watchman*, and all other papers in the State favorable to the cause.

The chairman appointed the following gentlemen, to wit: Col. J. M. Long, L. B. Krimminger and W. S. Harris, Esq's., as the committee of invitation.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

R. W. ALLISON, Ch'n.

N. SLOUGH, Sec.

For Sale A Light two Horse Carriage in good order; also a set of CARRIAGE HARNESS. Apply at
ap. 22 74-d3t. PLANTER'S HOTEL.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the fourth session of the first Congress, 1863, 1864.

[No. 1.]

An Act to amend so much of section eleven of the Tax Law as requires one-tenth of the sweet potatoes produced this year to be paid to the Government.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of section eleven of "An Act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as requires farmers and planters to pay one-tenth of the sweet potatoes produced in the present year to the Confederate Government, be so amended as to authorize the producer of sweet potatoes, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to make commutation by payment of the money value of the tithe thereof, instead of payment in kind, at rates to be fixed by the Commissioners under the impressment act.

Approved, Dec. 28, 1863.

[No. 2.]

An Act authorizing the tax in kind on bacon to be commuted by collection of salt pork as an equivalent.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That Assistant Quartermasters and other agents engaged in the collection of tax in kind, may be authorized, under orders and regulations made by the Secretary of War, to demand and receive, in commutation for the tax in kind on bacon, an equivalent therefor in salt pork.

Approved Dec. 28, 1863.

[No. 3.]

An Act to prevent the enlistment or enrolment of substitutes in the military service of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service, nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States.

Approved, Dec. 28, 1863.

[No. 5.]

An Act to put an end to the exemption from military service of those who have heretofore furnished substitutes.

Whereas, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person shall be exempted from military service by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have, nevertheless, furnished substitutes.

Approved, Jan. 5, 1864.

[No. 7.]

An Act to continue in force an act entitled "An Act to provide for the compensation of certain persons therein named," approved May the first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the act entitled "An Act to provide for the compensation of certain persons therein named," approved May the first, eighteen hundred and sixty three, which, by its own limitation, would expire on the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby continued in force until the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, Jan. 6, 1864.

[No. 9.]

Joint Resolutions of Thanks to General Robt. E. Lee, and to the officers and soldiers under his command.

Whereas, The campaigns of the brave and gallant armies covering the capital of the Confederate States during the two successive years of eighteen hundred and sixty two and eighteen hundred and sixty-three, under the leadership and command of General Robert E. Lee, have been crowned with glorious results, defeating greatly superior forces massed by the enemy for the conquest of these States, repelling the invaders with immense losses, and twice transferring the battles field from our own country to that of the enemy: And, whereas, the masterly and glorious achievements, rendering forever memorable the fields of the "Seven Days of Great Battles," which raised the siege of Richmond, as well as those of Cedar Run, Second Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Boonsboro', Sharpsburg, Sheperdstown, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Gettysburg, and Challorsville, command the admiration and gratitude of our country: And, whereas, these and other illustrious services rendered by this able commander since the commencement of our war of independence, have especially endeared him to the hearts of his countrymen, and have imposed on Congress the grateful duty of giving expression to their feelings: Therefore,

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are tendered to General Robert E. Lee, and to the officers and soldiers of the Confederate armies under his command, for the great and signal victories they have won over the vast hosts of the enemy, and for the inestimable services they have rendered in defence of the liberty and independence of our country.

Resolved, that the President be requested to communicate these resolutions to General Robert E. Lee, and to the officers and soldiers herein designated.

Approved January 8, 1864.

[No. 11.]

An Act to continue in force the provisions of An Act therein named,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to increase the pay of certain officers and employees of the Executive and Legislative Departments," approved October thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be and the same are hereby continued in force until otherwise ordered by Congress.

Approved, January 13, 1864.

[No. 13]

JOINT RESOLUTION IN RELATION TO THE WAR.

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the present is deemed a fitting occasion to remind the people of the Confederate States that they are engaged in a struggle for the preservation both of liberty and civilization, and that no sacrifice of life or fortune can be too costly which may be requisite to secure to themselves and their posterity the enjoyment of these inappreciable blessings; and also to assure them that, in the judgment of the Congress, the resources of the country, if developed with energy, husbanded with care, and applied with fidelity, are more than sufficient to support the most protracted war which it can be necessary to wage for our independence; and to exhort them by every consideration which can influence freemen and patriots to a magnanimous surrender of all personal and party feuds; to an indignant rebuke of every exhibition of factious temper, in whatever quarter, or upon whatever pretext it may be made; to a generous support of all branches of the Government in the legitimate exercise of their constitutional powers; and to that harmonious and unselfish and patriotic cooperation which can alone impart to our cause the irresistible strength which springs from united councils, fraternal feelings, and fervent devotion to the public weal.

Approved, January 22, 1864.

[No. 14.]

An Act to prevent the recruiting, aiding and assisting of persons to desert from the army of the Confederate States, and for other purposes.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That every person not subject to the rules and articles of war who shall procure or entice a soldier or person enrolled for service in the army of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall aid or assist any deserter from the army, or any person enrolled for service, to evade their proper commanders or to prevent their arrest to be returned to the service; or who shall knowingly conceal or harbor any such deserter, or shall purchase from any soldier or person enrolled for service any portion of his arms, equipments, rations or clothing, or any property belonging to the Confederate States, or any officer or soldier of the Confederate States, shall, upon conviction before the District Court of the Confedederate States, having jurisdiction of the offence, be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

Approved, January 22, 1864.

[No. 16.]

An Act authorizing Chaplains, in certain cases, to draw forage for one horse.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That Chaplains in the army in actual service in the field, shall be entitled to draw forage for one horse: Provided, The Chaplain has a horse in his use.

Approved, January 22, 1864.

[No. 17.]

An Act to authorize the appointment of an agent of the Treasury Department west of the Mississippi.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint an agent of the Treasury Department, whose duty it shall be to reside west of the Mississippi, at such place, and to discharge such duties, as shall from time to time be assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury, with a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to give direction to the said agent to discharge any duty or function on the other side of the Mississippi which he, the said Secretary is competent to discharge, and shall also have power to authorise the employment of such clerks, and to prescribe such regulations for the government of such agent and clerks, as, from time to time, the said Secretary may deem proper: Provided, That such clerks shall receive the salaries provided by law for similar services in the Treasury Department.

Sec. 3. That this act shall expire on the day of the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States of America.

Approved, January 27, 1864.

ap 11-64-law4w

The Second Annual Council, (the 48th Annual Assembly) of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the Diocese of North Carolina, will meet in St. John's Church, WILLIAMSBORO, on WEDNESDAY, May 18th, 1864. Certificates of Lay Delegates should be sent to the Secretary of Council so as to reach him before the 15th May.

W. N. TILLINGHAST, Sec'y.
ap. 23-75-d2w. Fayetteville, April 19.

RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. COMPANY,
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, April 22, 1864.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway from the Smith Shops of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, on Saturday last, a NEGRO BOY named JOHN. The above negro is about five feet high, stout built, thick lips, and has a good countenance.

The above reward will be paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, on his delivery to their Shops, or lodged in jail where they can get him. ap 23-75-d5t.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a black BOY, about 22 or 23 years old, short and stout, small feet, had a fresh scar on his left cheek when he left. He belongs to P COWPER, of Raleigh. He is probably in the neighborhood of Auburn, passing himself for a free boy. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me, or confined in any Jail so that I can get him. THOS. YOUNG.
ap. 22 75-d4t.* Wake Co.

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION
OF
SIX PER CENT. (LONG DATE) NON-TAXABLE BONDS.

On THURSDAY, May 12, at 12 M, the Treasurer will sell at public auction in the city of Richmond, at the auction rooms of Kent, Paine & Co., FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of six per cent. Bonds of the Confederate States, issued under the act of February 17, 1864.

These bonds offer the largest inducements to purchasers. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and are SECURED by a pledge of import and future export duties. Both principal and interest are FREE FROM TAXATION, and the COUPONS are made by the law equal to COIN, for the payment of duties on imports, which are allowed to be paid only in coin, sterling exchange, or the coupons of these bonds.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers. Ten per cent. on the amount of purchase must be deposited with the Treasurer on the day of sale, to be forfeited if the terms are not complied with, and the balance be paid at the Treasury within ten days. The payments must be made in the Treasury notes of the new issue, or of the old issues of the denominations below one hundred dollars, rated at two-thirds of the amount promised on the face.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Subjoined is a copy of the sections of the act authorizing the new issue;

SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on any cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 8. That the bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act, may either be registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; the interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; and the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

ap. 23-75-dts.

A GOOD COOK WANTED.—I wish to purchase for my own use, a stout healthy woman—one that is quick and active, and above all, perfectly cleanly about her cooking department.
JNO. A. HOLT.
Salisbury, April 11, 1864. ap13-66-2w

FOR SHERIFF OF WILSON COUNTY.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Lieut. GARRY FULGHUM, of Co. B, 2d N. C. Infantry, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of the county of Wilson N. C., in the coming August election.
ap 21-73-d4t&w4t

My Stallion, Young Orange Boy, is offered for sale, and will stand at my Stables in Salisbury, until sold, at $30 the Season, and $40 the Insurance. Orange Boy is a beautiful Blood Bay, black mane and tail, eight years old this Spring.

YOUNG ORANGE BOY was sired by Old Orange Boy, and he by John D. Amis' Old Sir Archer. Young Orange Boy's dam was got by Thomas Bennyham's Character, he by Old Sir Archer. Character was out of a Druid Mare, and she out of Janus. Besides, Young Orange Boy is closely connected to many other horses of fine blood; such as Eclipse of Virginia, Hercus, Bainbridge, Imported Drivers, Diomede, Bellar, and imported Medley. The above is the true Pedigree of Young Orange Boy.—This Horse has taken three premiums.
JNO. A. HOLT.
ap. 22 74-d4t.

Land Wanted.—Wanted to Purchase a TRACT OF LAND, in one of the tier of Counties bordering the border of Virginia, or North Carolina, with a Dwelling on it in a place near the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road most desired. For such, a good price will be paid by the Subscriber, whom please address as soon as possible, stating location, price, description and all that may be necessary to a purchaser. Payment either in Cash, Cotton bonds or notes.
H. K. BURGWYN.
ap. 1-77 d3t.w3t. Garysburg, N. C.

Jack Wanted.—Wanted to Purchase IMMEDIATELY, a good sound JACKASS, not less than 5 feet high, well formed, and of good performance. I will pay a full price for such an animal. Address me, with full description, at Garysburg, N. C. H. K. BURGWYN.
ap. 13. ap 19-71-d2tw1w.

TO THE SOLDIERS AND VOTERS OF EDGECOMBE AND WILSON COUNTIES.

Having been repeatedly solicited by many friends in Edgecombe and Wilson counties, I have consented to announce myself as a candidate to represent those counties in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly. It may be generally known that I have been in the war twice since its commencement, but have had to leave both times on account of ill health. As to the policy of the country, I will simply state, that I believe the surest way to obtain an early and permanent peace, is for the people at home to sustain the Administration of the President, and to do all they can to ameliorate the condition of the soldiers families. I am emphatically a Vance man. It is true I do not agree with him upon all points, but like him I believe that if we are true to ourselves and to our country, and as a people put our trust in God, *our ultimate success is beyond all doubt*. If elected, I shall serve the interests of both soldier and citizen to the best of my ability. In any event I shall cheerfully abide by their decision.

JOS. J. LAWRENCE.
Wilson, N. C., April 18. ap 20 72-6t.*

LOOMS! LOOMS!! LOOMS!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER'S, having bought the right for the counties of Orange, Chatham, Wake Granville, Person and Caswell, to make, use and sell Kendall's celebrated

"FAMILY HAND OR POWER LOOMS,"

are now engaged in putting them up for sale. This loom is a great invention. It is easily kept in order, and with proper attention, will weave from 15 to 30 yards of cloth per day, according to the kind and quality of the cloth woven. No looms make better cloth. They weave thick or thin, as may be desired. From the same drawing in, simply by changing the treddle strings, which can be done in ten minutes. Plain Cloth, Double Plain, Jeans, Tweeds, Sattinet, Blanket, Twill or Serge, Fustain, &c., may be woven. Also double width and seamless bags, if the warp is prepared for that purpose. Any person who knows how to warp beam and draw in the warp well, in the common looms, can successfully operate on these looms at once. They work with a crank, and are easily worked by a boy or girl 15 years old. They can be worked by hand, water, steam or horse power.

Owing to the high price of labor, material, &c., a limited number of looms will be put up. Orders will be filled in the order that they come.

The price of these looms before the war, for hand power, was $100. We will sell them at the same now, if paid in provisions, wheat, flour, corn, bacon, lard, &c., at old prices or their equivalent in bank, state or Confederate bills.

GEO. W. PUREFOY,
R. B. SANDERS,
Chapel Hill, N. C.
mh 30 55 eod1m

Piedmont Examiner and Fayetteville Recorder insert five times and send bills to R. B. Sanders.

ENROLLING NOTICE.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT N. C., April 6th, 1864.

IN obedience to orders from the Commandant of Conscripts of North Carolina, commanding officers of regiments, comprising the 5th Congressional District, are hereby requested to cause all white males between the several ages of 17 to 18, from 18 to 4 and from 45 to 50 years, under provisions of General Order No. 26, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 8, Bureau of Conscription, and all "free male negroes and other free persons of color" between the ages of 18 and 50, according to General Order No. 32, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 9, Bureau of Conscription, (current series) to assemble at the following times and places for examination and enrollment:

COUNTY.	REG'T.	PLACE OF MEETING.	TIMES OF MEETING.
Orange,	45th,	Hillsboro',	Ap'l 18, 19, 20, 21, 22; 23 negroes.
"	46th,	"	" 25, 26, 27, 28; 29, 30 negroes.
Wake,	38th,	Raleigh,	May 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; 9, 10 negroes.
"	30th,	"	" 11, 12, 13, 14; 16 negroes.
"	118th,	"	" 17, 18, 19, 20; 21 negroes.
Franklin,	40th,	Louisburg,	" 23, 21, 25, 26, 27; 28 negroes.
Granville,	42nd,	Oxford,	" 31, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 6; 7, negroes.
"	44th,	"	June 8, 9, 10, 11, 13; 14 negroes.
Warren,	37th,	Warrenton,	" 16, 17, 18, 20, 21; 22, 23 negroes.
Nash,	52nd,	Nashville,	" 27, 28, 29, 30, July 1; 2 negroes.

* * * * * * *

"Only one-fourth of the companies of any Regimens will be ordered to report on the first day of enrollment, and a fourth each succeeding day."

The free negroes will be presented on the days specified above.

All persons who have been exempted from military service heretofore by Medical Boards or otherwise, from any cause whatever, will be required to report themselves at said times and places with evidences of their claims for exemptions, for the purpose of having said exemptions revised.

County Enrolling Officers are charged with seeing that the registration of their counties is full and complete.

"All persons failing to report at the times and places appointed, will, unless satisfactory reason for their absence can be furnished, be placed in the general service with that class of persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, if not heretofore enrolled. If previously enrolled, they will be considered as having forfeited their claims to exemptions.
WM. M. SWANN,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE Examining Board for 5th Congressional District, in pursuance of General Orders and Circulars above quoted, hereby give notice that they will attend at the above named times and places, for the examination of all Conscripts and persons above specified,
GEO. E. REDWOOD,
Surgeon P. A. C. S.
Chairman Board Examination
ap 7-62-d1m 5th Cong. Dist. N. C

$50 REWARD.

Stop the Horse Thief.—Stolen on the 14th inst., from the undersigned, from the stable of REUBEN PERRY, while on his regular round to his stands, an iron-gray STALLION, stout built, legs nearly black, poney built, full mane and tail. I will give the above reward for the recovery of the horse or the detection of the thief.
Y. N. THORNTON.
April 17th, 1864. ap 22—74-d3t*

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets of scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood combs of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber.
G. A. LACK.
ap 12—63-d2t4

WANTED.—A Good Hitch Cow.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Mrs. E. V. Miller,
BOARD
By the Month, $220
Daily board, $150
Transient, per day $ 12
jan 26-6ly

Wanted.

FOR the coming Session, to begin in July, a YOUNG LADY well qualified to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "TALLY HO FEMALE ACADEMY." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and pleasant home will be given. Apply to
J. D. RAIRD, Principal,
mh 23-69-tf. Tally Ho, N. C.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina at the ensuing adjourned session, for the passage of an act incorporating a company in the county of Wake, to be styled "The Joint Stock Confederate Publishing Company."
mch 28-67-d1m.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK of North Carolina:—The Confederate TAX on the individual shares will be paid by the Bank.
mh 25—51eod-1m C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin please copy.

Q. M. Office, Goldsboro', N. C., March 25th, 1864.

PRODUCERS failing to deliver their tenth, Tax in Kind, to the authorized Agents, will be charged with a thousand per cent., instead of fifty, as heretofore.

Producers must furnish transportation (12) twelve miles, (instead of eight,) after which the excess will be paid at Government prices.

The Bacon is required for the use of the Government, and must be paid at once.

All articles of produce must be paid by the 1st of May, or the Assessors estimate will be turned over to the Collector, who will collect by warrant with the penalty annexed.

When the Assessors estimate shows that the producer has delivered more than the tenth of any article, he will be allowed the excess in some other article, or be paid in money at Assessors valuation.

Agents must be diligent in their efforts to secure and preserve all of every article of Taxable produce, for the use of the Government.

J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. & P. Q. M., 3rd Cong. Dist., N. C.
mh 25-53-d2t6

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16d6f.

NOTICE.

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleness in harness, (for he is driven altogether in a sulkey,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, gratis.

$30 the Season, $40 Insurance.

W. R. HOLT.
Lexington, March 24, 1864.—d 60t

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864.

The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee, Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent. tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

E McCARTHY, Auditor
mh 29 54-taw1J Southern Telegraph Co.

To the stockholders of the Bank of Commerce at Newbern.—THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX of five per cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank. Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.
Company Shops, March 29, 1864. ap 2 58-1m.
Progress, and Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

OFFICE OF U. S. DEPOSITARY, RALEIGH, N. C., April 11, 1864.

ON and after this date certificates of the denomination of one hundred dollars or of any multiple thereof, will be issued from this office in exchange for "Treasury notes of former issues, under the denomination of *one hundred dollars*," "redeemable *only* at this office" in notes of the *new issue*, as they are received from the Treasury; except that the first parcels received, will be distributed, by "paying out to each separate applicant" not more than one hundred dollars of new issue in exchange for one hundred and fifty of the old.

Holders of Six per cent. Certificates are informed that their Bonds have been received and are ready for delivery. C. B. HARRISON,
ap 11-64-dtf C. S. Depositary.

A SAW MILL AND OTHER PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL be sold by the executors of James S Clark, dec'd, at public auction, in the town of Greenville, Pitt county, N. C., on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next, a valuable SAW MILL and all necessary fixtures, with a small Grist Mill attached, also a Belt 54 feet long and five Circular Saws; the Engine has two cylinder boilers.

Terms cash, or credit to suit purchaser. For further particulars, apply to C. PERKINS, Pactolus, Pitt county, N. C., or to WILL. A. JENKINS, Warrenton, N. C ap 13-66-10t

NOTICE.

FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old Files and Scrap Iron. BECK, BRODIE & CO.
Raleigh, april 14, '64 d1f.

CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WE are requested to announce Maj. THOMAS SPARROW a candidate to represent Beaufort county in the next House of Commons.
ap 15-68-d12t

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, HILLSBORO', April 6, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Farmers of the 5th Congressional District of North Carolina, that they must pay in their Tithes by the 1st day of May next, or they will have to pay five times the estimated value thereof, to be collected by the Tax Collector.

Farmers are also required, by the act of Congress amending the act of 24th April, 1863, to haul their Tithes twelve miles.

S. S. KIRKLAND, Capt.
and P. Q. M. 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.
ap 13-66-12t

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

MONDAY, April 25, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG. ☜

Change in Our Terms.

The enormous increase in price of all articles and labor necessary to carry on our business, compels us to make an advance in our prices. The terms of the *Confederate* will therefore, from this date, be as follows:

For the Daily, six months - -	$15 00
" " " three " - -	9 00
" " " one " - -	3 00
For the Tri-weekly, six months -	10 00
" " " three " -	5 00
For the Weekly, six months -	5 00

Advertisements $3 per square of ten lines, or less.

"Practice against Profession."—The Kinston Arrests.

On the morning of the 16th of April, there appeared in the *Daily Progress* of this city, the following editorial, for which the editor of that paper claims the responsibility:

"MILITARY OPPRESSION.—We learn that there "are from twenty to thirty citizens now under "arrest at Kinston. Not one of them have been "aarested on "oath" or "affirmation," and a "speedy trial is denied them. They were arrested "by military order and are held by military order, "and while some of them have been for many weeks "in prison, not the slightest disposition is mani-"fested to give them a hearing. We do not know "one of these men and have no special interest in "them. If they are guilty of any offense against "the government we insist on their being speedily "tried and summarily punished, but if not guilty "let them be at once released. These men are "citizens of the State and have a right to demand "justice at the hands of the State authorities. "What has Gov. Vance done or what is he doing "to give these men a hearing? Surely the mili-"tary authorities have no authority to hold them "under the Act suspending the writ of *habeas* "*corpus*, for that promises every man arrested a "speedy hearing of his case. Has Gov. Vance "asked, or rather has he demanded that these "men have a speedy hearing?"

Now this paper professes an ardent devotion to the Southern cause; boasts of its sacrifices in its behalf, and wonders how we or any other person could distrust its loyalty. We have again and again replied to these lavish and profuse pledges and prsfessions, by the publication of various species of articles; some of them the embodiment of foolish thoughtlessness; some the marked and distinct productions of political party purpose, which at times rises above the interest of the nation and controlls the head and heart of this *Professor of patriotism*. At other times we have quoted from its columns its own editorials, and the communications of others, which were criminally seditious and treasonable, well calculated to give the enemy "aid and comfort," and from which the enemy did preach hope to our invaders. Of this class, (the last,) is the article we comment upon to-day.

Take the time of its publication: It was just on the eve of an important movement—a movement hazardous in its undertaking, destined to be full of peril in its prosecution, and fraught with the most vital consequences to the State and to the Confederacy in its consummation: being no less than a movement for the rescue of Eastern North Carolina—the recovery of our occupied Towns—the re-occupation of our Sound waters, the capture of Hatteras and Roanoke Island, and the restoration to our exiled refugees of their homes and property. We had been in possession of the fact of this projected move for some time; and so anxious have we been to withdraw the public attention from it, that we preferred rather to risk some creation of alarm, by intimating a danger to this place, rather than by premature allusion impede or hinder in the slightest degree this contemplated enterprise. About the 16th of April, or a little before, this movement began to be suspected and talked of; then of all times was the moment for a public paper friendly to the cause to remain hushed, on all matters which might embarrass the officers in charge of this undertaking.

Now what does the *Progress* do? It draws the public attention to numerous arrests at the Head Quarters of the officer in charge of this enterprise: It undertakes to decide on the merits of these arrests, and pronounces them "a military oppression." It alleges that a "speedy trial is denied" to these parties—that they are detained for weeks by military order, and "not the slightest disposition is manifested to give them a trial."

Against whom are these charges made, at the important juncture to which we have alluded? Why, against Gen. Hoke, the officer who was planning the deliverance of our State from the invader, and who was about to peril his life to accomplish it! Against the officer who was marking his love of liberty and his loyal patriotism, by the very dangers he was assuming!—the officer who was on the spot, confronting the enemy who knew what was needed to preserve his plans from detection—what was required to shut up the avenues of communication with the enemy, that his intentions might transpire unmolested!

By whom were the charges made? By the editor of the *Progress*, at a distance in the rear of some hundred miles; who is as wholly ignorant of the facts as he is careless in their statement. What was the probable effect of this publication? If it reached the enemy, its effect would be to excite his suspicions; to awaken his vigilance, to arouse his energy, and to increase his preparations. It is a singular fact, that just about the very time that by rapid transmission it might pass to Newburn, say by the 19th, the enemy *did* send off his reinforcements from Newbern to Plymouth, as also his gunboats; and what might have been a surprise, became a battle, with a loss to us of about two hundred men. Whether the enemy were warned in time by this press or not, we do not know; but this was the effect of the publication.

But there was another evil effect, if not designed at least probable, from this publication; and that was, to excite the poplular prejudice against Gen. Hoke, the leader of the expedition about to take place, and to weaken the confidence of his soldiers in him. Is not this natural? He is charged with "military oppression," impliedly; with arresting citizens without cause; with inflicting on them unnecessary confinement, and with "manifesting not the slightest disposition to give them a hearing." Suppose this were true. General Hoke would be a criminal wholy unworthy of the public confidence, and justly obnoxious to disgrace and punishment. Suppose the people and soldiers were made to believe it true, what other effect could there be than to rob him of the public esteem, and afflict him with the public censure?

All this the editor of the *Progress* has sought to do, in the very moment of his most critical responsibility. What is the fair inference from such conduct? Why, clearly, either that the *Progress* is too ignorant of the natural consequences of its matter to be responsible, or else that it is opposed to the interests, of the country, while professing to favor them; or that it seeks to serve a narrow-minded partizanship, careless and indifferent of what pernicious consequences the service may engender. *We* incline to this latter opinion; for we find an inquiry—"what has Gov. Vance done or what is he doing to give these men a hearing?" It is a dangerous though petty and contemptible trick against Gov. Vance—dangerous, for the reasons we have stated; and the more so, because it invites another State interference with the Confederate Government. The people of North Carolina are by this time satisfied, that the interests of her citizens are as safe with Gen. Hoke as with any other man.

But the worst of this whole matter is, that *the charge was utterly untrue*. The prisoners were arrested on proper suspicions, by virtue of a law pronounced by all the judiciary of the land to be constitutional. Therefore there was no oppression. Gen. Hoke has long since reported their cases to Gov. Bragg, the Commissioner, but this officer can only act on a report from Gen. Pickett, the commander of the Department. Gen. Pickett has received a report from Gen. Hoke, but he has been in the midst of important operations preparing to take a new assignment of duty; and to turn over this Department to another; an event just now being accomplished.

During this time, and immediately upon the cases being called to the attention of Gov. Vance, he interposed and has been using every effort to have the cases investigated. The men in the mean time are confined, because important measures prohibit their being heard—just as a prisoner on a civil warrant sometimes awaits for a year a trial because witnesses cannot be procured. Now did the *Progress* care anything for the men? Not a stiver. It was another of the low efforts of Mr. Holden to benefit himself.

In conclusion, we make another enquiry: Where else, under "any planet," would a man be allowed to survive and breathe fresh air, who thus heedlessly, if not wickedly interposes obstacles, impediments and hindrances to the proper prosecution of our military movements. Talk about the suspension of the *habeas corpus*: It is mere water gruel. It hasn't strength enough to nourish a cat. If our counsel were taken, there would not be a similar ill-timed and wicked publication in the land, till this war is over. The best men of the nation are in the army, and for ourselves we are willing to trust our all in their hands.

True Patriotism.

We were told the other day of one of the many notable instances of true patriotism which have been evinced by citizens of North Carolina. A gentleman of Warren county, whose name we were not authorized to give, was in France at the beginning of hostilities between the north and south. As soon as he heard that his State had seceded, he started for home, to join his destiny with hers. He arrived at New York and made his way as fast as he could for home; and had proceeded as far as Alexandria and was at Jackson's Hotel the night Ellsworth was killed by Jackson. He soon reached home, however, and joined a company as a private, in which capacity he has served ever since, refusing all promotion, although he has been offered, as we are told, the position of Major of his regiment.

Besides this, he has sold his produce (for he is a man of wealth,) to the poor and needy alone, at much less than Government prices, when they were selling for, and he was offered double that amount. The other day he sold flour at $50 a barrel, to soldiers families and those unable to pay speculators' prices, and he keeps his produce alone for such.

Such a man is truly entitled to the name of *Patriot*, and deserves well of his country.

HOME-MADE CUTLERY.—We were shown by Messrs. Metcalf & Kelly, of this city, a set of Knives and Forks, made of solid steel, with substantial bone handles strongly riveted, all made (except the metal) at their factory here. They are indeed creditable to Southern enterprise and skill, and we hope the manufacturers will be well patronized. The price of the set we saw, six knives and six forks, was $100.

The Half and the Whole Sheet.

The self-made candidate, in his self-supporting organ, the *Standard*, of the 20th inst., says that the *Confederate* has repeatedly charged the editor of the *Standard* "with secretly circulating the *Standard*"—"that one half-sheet of the *Standard*, bearing date with another half-sheet, has been sent to the army, while the other half-sheet was withheld from the army."

This is not exactly the charge that we made. Mr. Holden lacks precison, or perverts the facts. What we did charge was this: That the *Standard* was being published privately: that a half-sheet of date the 6th of April, and a full sheet of the same date, were both put into circulation about the 29th of March—not to the editor's subscribers and exchanges, but to "*certain chosen ones;*" and that the half-sheet, not containing the article signed "*Conservative,*" which was an attack on Gov. Vance, was circulated in the army: That the whole sheet, containing this article, was circulated among the people. The facts of our charge are thus far admitted:

1st. That about the last of March, two *Standards* made their appearance—one a half-sheet and the other a whole sheet; that both bore a subsequent and the same subsequent date, 6th of April.

2nd. That the half-sheet was sent to the army, and that the whole sheet was sent to subscribers and exchanges, and that the two did not contain the same matter though of the same date.

The explanation of Mr. Holden, candidate and editor, is:

"About the last of March we prepared a full "Weekly *Standard*, containing on the outside "Gov. Brown's message and other documents; "and while the outside was being printed off, "in order to furnish some friends, who happened "to be in the office, with copies of Gov. Brown's "message, we directed the pressman to print a "few sheets on both sides, so as to make a half-"sheet containing the message. As soon as the "inside form was ready we printed that off, mak-"ing the full sheet of the Weekly *Standard*, which "was sent to our subscribers and exchanges. The "half-sheet referred to would never have been "thought of but for the great anxiety to see Gov. "Brown's message. There was no "private" or "secret" publication of the *Standard*—no half "sheet sent to the army and another half-sheet "withheld."

It will be seen that Mr. Holden says, that in order to gratify the desire to see Governor Brown's message, he "directed the pressman to print a few sheets on both sides, so as to make a half sheet containing the message."—By reference to the full sheet, it will be seen that Gov. Brown's message covers the first page and that opposite thereto, on the second page, are—1st, "Abstract of the Speech of Hon. A. H. Stephens; next, nominations for the Legislature; next, a communication signed "Leachburg"—all in parallel columns; then "Public Meeting in Harnett; Then and Now"; "The Tax Bill,," &c.; these make up the balance of the second page. On the third page is the article "Conservative," and on the fourth the "Extracts from Gov. Graham's Speech," and "the 4th of July Oration of Mr. Holden."

Now, if Mr. Holden's explanation be true, the page opposite on the half-sheet to "Gov. Brown's message," will contain these "extracts from Gov. Graham's speech" and Mr. Holden's oration;" while this will not remove the charge that Mr. Holden withheld from the army, "Conservative's" attack on Gov. Vance, because this communication bears date the 21st of March, and there was plenty of time to put it in print.

But the facts we have stated will relieve Mr. Holden of a graver charge, which we shall not make until better informed. To solve our own difficulty, we respectfully ask of Mr. Holden to send us the half sheet from his office of date the 6th of April, which we claim to be due us in exchange for our *Daily Confederate*, which we regularly furnish to him. He may be sure that we will do him justice, if we find his explanation varies the case from the information which we have received.

The Six Per Cent. Bonds.

We call public attention to the advertisement of the C. S. Treasurer, in this paper, for the sale of the Six per cent. Bonds, on the 12th of May, prox. The law provides that the bonds shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and in accordance, "the sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers." It indicates a disposition on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury to raise the funds necessary for Government purposes, in a way different from that heretofore in practice of simply adding to the issues of an already overburdened currency. It is a proceeding in conformity to what was contemplated by the framers of the late currency act, which act was intended to effect the double purpose of reducing the volume of the currency, and restricting its amount within safe limits, and at the same time to furnish a capital upon which the Government could command money at will.

Bonds, as attractive as these now offered, should command a high premium. While all other Confederate securities have been less affected by the currency and tax bills than any other stocks offered in market, and are uniformly quoted at a considerable premium, it must be apparent, upon comparison, how much more desirable are these for investment. The pledge which the Government makes in regard to them is such as it has never before made in reference to any of its issues. So binding is it upon the public faith of the Government that any violation of its pledge might even lead to international complications, should foreigners be induced to become purchasers.

Gov. Vance at Fayetteville.

We give this morning, taken from the Fayetteville *Carolinian*, a report of a portion of Gov. Vance's speech at that place. We defer any comments upon the speech until we receive a full and more complete account of it. The part before us, however, we commend to our readers. It is a plain, honest, straight-forward exposition, as Gov. V. would say, of "the naked truth" on the question discussed. We shall have a full report of the speech in a day or two.

SPEECH OF GOV. Z. B. VANCE,

BEFORE THE CITIZENS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY, *At Fayetteville Friday, April 22d*, 1864.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY CAROLINIAN.]

His Excellency, Gov. Vance, arrived at the Fayetteville Hotel yesterday evening about 9 o'clock, and was received by the Mayor in a neat and appropriate speech. This morning at an early hour, the people commenced arriving from the country. At 11 o'clock the Governor appeared upon the stand, accompanied by Lieut. Gen. Holmes, Col. Mallett, the Mayor, and a number of gentlemen. Hon. T. C. Fuller introduced Gov. Vance, in a few appropriate and well timed remarks, when the Governor spoke in substance as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am gratified to see so many present this morning. I have done nothing to merit such a compliment, but hope in the future to be able to repay you, and will endeavor to prove myself worthy of the confidence of the people of North Carolina.

I suppose you desire to hear something concerning the condition of our country. Yes, our country,—our once united and prosperous, but now divided and devastated country, the country of Washington, and the noble men who aided him in delivering it from the grasp of tyrants. It was once our glory and our pride—it is now suffering, torn and rent asunder by an awful civil war. I come to remind you "that the powers that be are ordained of God," and His providence has placed me in a position to require them to be so regarded, and respected. I feel the reponsibility of my position, as Governor of the State, and I come a dying man, to address dying men, and as I must account to Him who ordained these powers, and must be held to a strict account for the manner in which I speak, so you will be accountable for the manner in which you hear. If you close your eyes to the danger which now surround us, and refuse to heed the warnings of the times, your hands and skirts will not be clear of the blood of our gallant men, who have so long been battling for liberty and national honor. I will speak first of the

STATE OF THE COUNTRY, AND

Of the remedy by which it will be restored to peace and prosperity!

We are in the crisis of our fate. All feel that the political and military campaign upon which we are now entering, will decide our fate as a government and a people. Before the autumn winds shall blow upon us, and the leaves begin to fall, this great struggle will have been decided. Foreign nations are looking upon us—the world waits to see the results of our efforts. What a spectacle we have presented during the last *three* years. Though our enemies have waged a war against us unparalleled in its magnitude, a war waged with a vigor unparalleled in modern times, and, while we have in some quarters lost ground, we have gained in others.

At the beginning of the war we found it difficult to keep every body out of the army. Grey haired men, boys, and the ladies cheered the men as they marched to the front.—Every body then wanted to go, but all this amounts to nothing now. It is easy to serve the country in times of peace. When danger is distant, men can afford to be valiant. "Do not the publicans and sinners the same?"—Such enthusiasm never carried a nation through its trials. We need a pure and unselfish patriotism—a devotion so strong that men will be ready and willing to suffer, yea, to die for thir country. Have we this love, this enduring devotion? If so, we need not fear. We have suffered, and are now suffering.—The crops have been short, there is an apparent scarcity of food, and demagogues (of whom hell has a larger share than any other class) begin to whisper in your ear we had better stop this war, and take any terms of peace we can get. Here is my fear—here is the country's danger. I do not fear the Confederate soldiers. If you remain firm and loyal, the soldiers will remain true. If you give up, the soldiers will give up. If you can suffer, we shall conquer our enemies. If not, we shall fail, and any people will deserve to fail whose selfishness renders them unwilling to endure suffering in a cause like ours.

PEACE.

Everybody wants peace. Peace is the normal state of man—the gray headed fathers, the aged mothers who weep over the graves of their fallen sons—the widowed mother when she looks upon her children, desires peace. Peace, nothing can prosper without it. Every statesman, every minister, should study to devise plans for, and earnestly pray the God of nations to give us peace. Peace! the soldier never draws a trigger that is not for peace—all want peace.

HOW CAN WE OBTAIN PEACE.

Some say by separate State action, by the State going out of the Confederacy as they did the old Union. Can North Carolina obtain peace by taking into her hands her own sovereignty, which she has delegated to the Confederate government by the act of her Convention? Has she not delegated to the Confederate government the right to declare war and make treaties of peace? This transfer implies State sovereignty. The power to declore war and make treaties of peace she has delegated to the Confederate government. Suppose you call a Convention—as it is the only means by which you can recall the powers ceeded to the Confederate government—to do this you would have to withdraw the State of North Carolina from the Confederacy. So soon as you withdraw, which you have a right to do, you then will have performed your part of the compact. Would this give you peace? Let us see: She says to the Confederate government, I have resumed the powers I delegated to you. Now the Confederate government is under no obligation to assist or protect North Carolina, and while a member of the Confederacy, the government would have no right to coerce her; but were she to withdraw, she could not claim the benefit of the right. The Confederate government would have the right to treat her as an enemy, and to declare war against her. She would then sustain to the Confederacy the relations that England and France now sustain.

WHAT WOULD THEN BE OUR SITUATION.

The only railroad leading from the Southern States to Virginia, runs through North Carolina; over this railroad Gen. Lee runs troops and supplies. Now, if the State were neutral, she could not allow this, for it would be aiding one of the parties to this contest and would be regarded by the other as an act of war. Gen. Lee finds his reinforcements and supplies detained. What would be done?—He would say, a parcel of fellows down in North Carolina are behaving badly; I must have my supplies, and will be compelled to send a portion of my forces and take possession of the railroad. What then, continued the Governor, could I do but call out the Militia officers, the Home Guard, and the old women, which are about all the forces I have left?—Thus you see, instead of one war we would have two. It is an easy thing to get into a fight, but it is not so easy to get out of one. Or suppose we, like the Jews, say: "We have Abraham to our father," would that give us peace? His tax collectors would demand money to pay their war debt. And would our soldiers be mean enough to respect a proclamation from me, informing them that the State had deserted her sisters and united with their enemies? They would have to cross the Rappahannock, and from the graves of their brothers, point their guns in this direction. I will die before I'll make such a proclamation! What, must the brave men who have fought from Richmond to Gettysburg be required to fight the men who have stood with them upon a hundred bloody fields?—Would not the souls of your dead sons cry out from their rude graves: shame, shame, to you? Would not the light of their illustrious example reveal the degradation of a people who would perform such a scandalous act?

Is there a man here who has a son in the army, that would not prefer his falling battling for our rights, than to see him placed in a position which would render him liable to be called upon to aid Lincoln in the subjugation of the South? If there be such an one here, I would say of him as a man said in court of a witness—he is unworthy of common sense, and guilty of fits.

Some may say that I am exaggerating—that I am agitated. They do not want a Convention, to secede, but to enable North Carolina to resume her sovereignty, that she may take steps for making peace. Well, if she does not secede, then she will only advise the Confederate government; and why can she not do this as well through her Legislature? I believe the Legislature contains as much ability and influence as a Convention would, and it would be just as much respected. Do not be deceived by this ado about a Convention. It reminds me of a fellow named Jenkins—and I hope there is no one here named Jenkins—(a voice, yes there is.) Well, I do not mean him. Jenkins used to take a drop too much, and when in that unfortunate condition he was afraid of his wife, (and Jenkins was not alone in that custom.) As the story goes, he went home one night, walked very cautiously, but managed to overturn the chairs, &c., and after divesting himself of his clothing, got into the bed and turned his face to the wall to prevent Mrs. Jenkins from smelling his breath. She saw it all, and unable to retain her indignation, she said, Jenkins, turn over, you can't fool me—you are drunk clear through. (A laugh and cheers.) So it is with a few who are calling for a Convention. They can't fool me. They desire the State to go out of the Confederacy.

Why not appeal to the government through the Legislature, and your Governor would unite with them in that appeal, to present some terms of peace to the enemy, or while we wage the war, to offer to negotiate for peace. If this State is taken out of the Confederacy, you, fellow-citizens, will be ruined, and you will live to see the day when you will regret it.

MR. HOLDEN.

You have all heard of Holden, who wants my, place, or wants to be Governor of North Carolina. If he knew as much about the place as I do, he would not be so anxious to have it. Yet fellow citizens, as you took me from the army, made me your Governor, I am entirely willing, I will confess I am anxious to serve you another term.

Mr. Holden is not here, I desired him to attend. I addressed a letter to him, informing him that I would be under the necessity of alluding to him personally; he declined, did not want to call the people from their farms. How considerate. What time would you have lost? As you are present to hear me, you could have listened to him. Very well, as the gal said when her sweetheart fainted after kissing her, if he dies I want it known that I did not kill him. He died himself. If he dies it is his own fault. I will not be held responsible for his death. But if he were here he would declare that he would rather be somewhere else.

He refers me to his card, which says I am not vain enough to hope to change any man's vote by speaking. Yet it is all very well to issue the *Standard* occasionally for electioneering purposes. He does not wish to disturb the people, by haranguing them; well let him retire from the canvass then; and there will be no excitement. The people must excuse him for all his offences. He reminds me of an old fellow who was arraigned before the Church for joining the Free Masons: some of his brethren got him off; he then joined the Odd Fellows, and was excused; he next joined the Sons of Temperance and wanted to be excused; an old brother said, we can't always be excusing a man; if we excuse him now, he will go and join the Railroad. The next time you hear of my competitor he will have joined the Railroad, as he has tried everything and never stuck to *any* principle long at a time.

He says his "*principles are well known.*"—Well known! Who knows them? How long did he ever hold a political principle? In 1856 he was a rank secessionist, and declared that Fremont's election would be cause for a dissolution of the Union, and now he is opposed to those who were secessionists; and yet he is a candidate on principle! Why does he not define his principles? Why did he suspend his paper? It is said from fear of being arrested under the act suspending the writ of *Habeas Corpus*? This cannot be so, for he publishes it occasionally. Is it fair that a man should remain mum—refuse to let the people know what his principles are? When did the like occur before? Have you or can you have respect for a man who publishes a paper slily. Some may say were he here I would not say so much about him. Let him come and see. It is a principle in common law, when a defendant does not appear in court, that judgment be rendered against him; and as he has not appeared, I shall move on the 4th of August to take judgment against him by default.

The impression has gone abroad that the man who runs against Holden will be beaten, and that Holden is for peace and Vance is opposed to it. Whenever you hear a man say that, look him right in the face and say, "Jim Jones, Zeb Vance says you are a liar and a scoundrel?" But when you hear him say Zeb Vance is in favor of fighting rather than laying at the feet of Abraham, tell him that's so.

LINCOLN'S TERMS OF PEACE.

Lincoln says, lay down your arms, take an oath to support me, to carry out all the acts of Congress, emancipate your slaves, allow me to hang all your officers above the rank of Colonel, and then prostrate yourselves before me, and I will make peace with you. Do you want peace upon such terms? (Voices, no, no!) Is there a man here so lost to common decency as to desire peace upon such degrading terms? Are these the terms upon which Branch, Pettigrew, Pender, Fisher, Shaw, Tew, Anderson, and thousands of others have died? If so, let us recall our men from the army and take up with dogs.—Mr. Holden's "principles are well known!" Who is here to tell you what they are?—When I tell you that they will plunge you into another war, who is here to deny it? We all want peace. Why does he not come out like a man, and tell us the terms upon which he proposes peace? I am in favor of prosecuting the war for peace, which Mr. Holden helped to bring on. I was opposed to secession—Mr. Holden advocated it; he worked for it. He is the author of that celebrated expression, "the last man and the last dollar." I entered the army to pay Mr. Holden's debt, and now he oppposes me. I have from a child, followed Clay. Mr. Holden acted with Bainwell, Rhett, and others, and now opposes me because secessionists are going to vote for me, under a protest. He is like a man who built an overshot mill—lifted the flood-gates, and as the water commenced falling upon the wheel, he exclaimed: "Don't, don't, you will start the mill!"

We saw Mr H. agitating the question of secession. We told him to let it alone. He said if Fremont was elected we will go out. We said, Holden, don't. But he would not listen to us. He did secede, and now he turns about and hates the original secessionists, and opposes me because some who assisted him support me. He deserted Douglas, the Union candidate, and supported Breckinridge, the secession candidate, and now he says his principles are well known. Upon what principle does he stand?

[Here the report of the speech in the *Carolinian* stops—with a line in brackets—Continued in our next.]

The Capture of Plymouth.

We are in receipt of very little additional reliable information, as to the movements of our forces since the capture of the garrison and batteries in and around Plymouth. A number of rumors are in circulation, among which is a report that our forces had attacked Washington, and the enemy were evacuating Newbern. But we have no positive information, at the present writing, as to the reliability of either statement. We think both highly probable, however, as the enemy will hardly be able to hold Newbern against an attack in the rear with iron clad gunboats, and a storming of their works in front.

Commander Wood, who had in charge the flontilla in the late expedition, has telegraphed to Richmond, that "about 2500 prisoners were taken at Plymouth—three or four hundred of them negroes—thirty pieces of artillery, one hundred thousand pounds of meat, one thousand barrels of flour, and a full garrison outfit. Two gunboats were sunk, another disabled, and a small steamer captured.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has the following additional particulars of the capture of Plymouth by Gen. Hoke:

The force engaged on our side was Hoke's brigade, commanded by Col. Mercer, of the 21st Ga., Ransom's brigade, commanded by Gen. Ransom, and Kemper's (Virginia) brigade, commanded by Col. Terry.

On Sunday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, our forces, under the command of Gen. Hoke, arrived in front of Plymouth, the fortifications being plainly visible through the trees behind which the Confederates were drawn up. The 1st Virginia regiment, commanded by Major Norton, was thrown forward as skirmishers, and the enemy's pickets retired behind their fortifications. Just as the firing commenced, a white object was seen in the field in front, which was supposed to be a flag of truce, but which proved, on inspection, to be a target planted there for artillery practice. In the same field there were several targets planted, and by previous practice the enemy had gotten a perfect range of all the approaches to their works. The Yankees opened on the skirmishers with the large guns in the fort which they were approaching, in which was mounted a 100 poundor Parrott and 8 inch Columbiad. No assault was made on Sunday afternoon, though the skirmishers were kept out.

During the afternoon a gunboat came out from behind the town and started up the river with a pleasure party on board. Our artillery opened on her, but though struck she proceeded on up the river, landed her passengers, and that night attempted to drop down to the town. She was again attacked by the artillery, and by some sharp-shooters posted on the banks for the purpose, but without stopping her.

On Monday our forces held the position assumed Sunday evening, the enemy shelling at times furiously. By this shelling, the following casualties of which we have heard, occurred in the first Virginia regiment: Delaware McMinn, wounded in the side, supposed mortally Frank Josephs, ankle crushed; Theo. J. Robertson, in eight places, all slight; Lt. Payne, face, slight.

On Tuesday, it seems, heavy fighting occurred, with varied success, and on Wednesday morning the place was carried by assault, Hoke's brigade entering and charging with the bayonet up the principal streets. Col. Mercer, who led them, was killed. During Tuesday our artillery, including the Fayette Artillery, of Richmond, was planted within 150 yards of the fortifications and opened fire. The Fayette Artillery, it is said, suffered heavily from the enemy's fire.

The gunboat which went out of the Roanoke, it is said, made short work of the shipping in front of the town.

Seventh Congressional District.

CHATHAM COUNTY.

Leach—in county	622;	army	198—	total 820
Foster— "	284;	"	96 "	380
Ramsey— "	141;	"	126 "	141

We are indebted to the Sheriff of Chatham for the above statement. We have received no returns from other counties in the district.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway from Messrs. Tappy & Lumsden's Foundry in Nash county, on Saturday night, the 9th inst., my negro man DORRIS, aged 47 years, six feet in height, of dark complexion, quick spoken and limps slightly in walking. Doubtless he is endeavoring to get to the Yankee lines. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me, or confinement in any jail so I get him again.

W. H. WATSON, M. D.
Castalia, Nash Co., N. C.
April 19th, 1864. ap 25-76-dltw2t

Notice.—The subscriber has just received a small lot of YARD-WIDE BROWN SHEETING, which will be disposed of on accommodating terms, either by the bale or by the piece. The new issue or currency will be required in payment.

JAS. McKIMMON.
April 25, 1864. ap 25-76-dlt,